

**Sociedad de
Biología de Cuyo**

**XXXV Reunión
Científica Anual**

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**Villa de Merlo
San Luis**



Libro de Resúmenes

**XXXV Reunión Científica Anual de la
Sociedad de Biología de Cuyo**



**Del 06 y 07 de Diciembre de 2017
Villa de Merlo- San Luis- Argentina**

In memoriam



Dr. Egualdo Oscar Zangheri. (1931-2017)

Poco antes del inicio de la XXXV Reunión Científica Anual de la Sociedad de Biología de Cuyo, falleció en la Ciudad de Mendoza, el Dr. E. Oscar Zangheri, quien fuera miembro de la comisión directiva que refundó la Sociedad de Biología de Cuyo en el año 1973.

Oscar Zangheri fue Profesor Titular de Fisiología en la Facultad de Ciencias Médicas de la Universidad Nacional de Cuyo, realizando además, como investigador del CONICET, importantes e innumerables aportes científicos en el área de la hematología, como la demostración del origen renal de la eritropoyetina, experiencia que cristalizó como autor en varios capítulos del libro “Fisiología Humana” del Premio Nobel Bernardo A. Houssay.

Como docente y colega fue un modelo de maestro y amigo, cuya hombría de bien sembró valores éticos y morales que lo destacaron por su solidaridad ejemplar.

Mendocino por adopción (ya que nació en Córdoba y vivió allí hasta los 12 años), fue un entusiasta colaborador de la Sociedad de Biología de Cuyo. Su disposición y dedicación a su trabajo, así como el compromiso con nuestra sociedad le hacen merecedor de este libro, en su memoria.

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32 CHROMAFFIN AND SUSTENTACULAR CELLS IN THE ADRENAL MEDULLA OF THE VISCACHA (*Lagostomus maximus maximus*): A HISTOCHEMICAL AND IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL STUDY

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Chromaffin and sustentacular cells are common components of the adrenal medulla of mammalian species. However, subpopulations of these cells varies among the different species. While the rat adrenal medulla is known to contain noradrenergic chromaffin cells in close relation with GFAP (glial fibrillary acidic protein)-positive sustentacular cells (SC-GFAP) other species express only chromaffin cells with an adrenergic phenotype and lack of SC-GFAPir. The aim of this study is to assess the distribution of adrenergic and noradrenergic chromaffin cells and SC-GFAPir in the adrenal medulla of the viscacha. Four male viscachas (N=4) and four male rats (N=4; technique control) were used in this study. In order to study the presence of adrenergic and noradrenergic chromaffin cells in the adrenal medulla, we used the histochemical method described by Honoré. The presence of SC-GFAPir was study by immunohistochemistry using an antibody against GFAP. In our study, the histochemical detection of noradrenergic chromaffin cells was negative throughout the adrenal medulla of the viscacha suggesting an adrenergic phenotype for this species, while the rat adrenal medulla used as control showed a strong positive reaction. The immunohistochemical detection of SC-GFAPir was also negative in the viscacha. These results showed that the viscacha adrenal medulla contains only chromaffin cells with an adrenergic phenotype and lack of SC-GFAPir. This study is in accordance and contributes with the current literature adding another observation that suggests that SC-GFAPir are only expressed in presence of chromaffin cells with a noradrenergic phenotype. However, further studies are necessary to confirm this relation.

33 MASCULINIZATION BY RETINOID X RECEPTOR (RXR) AGONISTS OF GONADIC FEMALES' GENITALIA IN *Pomacea canaliculata* (AMPULLARIDAE) AT THE TIME OF SEXUAL DIFFERENTIATION

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Female masculinization by environmental pollutants has been studied in numerous gastropods, including *Pomacea canaliculata* a species native to the Rio de la Plata lower basin, which has invaded many locations in South East Asia, Europe and Pacific islands. Adult female Ampullariidae typically show a clitoris-like 'copulatory apparatus' which grows and develops both during aging and in response to retinoid X receptor (RXR) ligands, as the endogenous 9-cis retinoic acid (9cis-RA) or the xenobiotics tributyltin (TBT) and triphenyltin (TPT). Observations were run during a critical period of development (10 mm-15 mm stages) during which sexual differentiation of the genitalia occurs. For this purpose, 10 mm females were injected with either 9cis-RA, TBT or TPT (1 µg/g body mass), or the corresponding vehicle, and sacrificed 2 weeks later, when being about 15 mm long. The length of the female penis (PL) and the development of the distal gland characterizing the female penial sheath were recorded (PSG). Only TBT induced a small but significant increase (Mann-Whitney test) in PL. The three agonists used provoked a significant development of the PSG (Fisher's-test: 9cis-RA, control 0%, treated 78%; TBT, control 0%, treated 100%; TPT: control 17%, treated 82%). It is concluded that RXR agonists may control the development of the penial sheath gland at the time of sexual differentiation of the genitalia, while there was no evidence of an action on the PL, except for TBT. However, histological and morphometric studies of the penis are still needed to ascertain if any changes actually occurred.

34 INFLUENCE OF BOVINE DIET ON THE PRODUCTION OF GREENHOUSE GASES (GHG)

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The fermentative process in the rumen is dependent on the substrates of the diet and the interactions between microorganisms. They generate beneficial and harmful gases for the animal and the